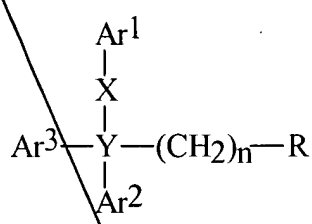
Claim 1. (Twice Amended) A method for the treatment, or alleviation of a disease or a disorder or a condition of a mammal, which disease, disorder or condition relates to immune dysfunction, said method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a chemical compound having selective IK_{Ca} modulatory activity to said mammal, wherein the chemical compound is a triaryl methane derivative represented by Formula I



(1)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

X is absent, or represent a group of the formula $-(CH_2)_n-$, of the formula $-(CH_2)_n-Z-$ (in either direction), of the formula $-(CH_2)_n-CH=N-$ (in either direction), the formula $-(CH_2)_n-Z-(CH_2)_m-$, or of the formula $-(CH_2)_n-CH=N-(CH_2)_m$ (in either direction) or a group of the formula -R'''C(O)N-;

in which formulas

n and m, independently of each another, represent 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4; and

Z represents O, S, or NR''', wherein R''' represents hydrogen or alkyl;

Y represents a carbon atom (C), a nitrogen atom (N), or a phosphor atom (P), a silicium atom (Si), or a germanium atom (Ge);

Ar^1, Ar^2 and Ar^3, independently of each another, represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR'', -SR'', -R'OR'', -R'SR'', -C(O)R'', -C(S)R'', -C(O)OR'', -C(S)OR'', -C(O)SR'', -C(S)SR'', -C(O)NR'(OR''), -C(S)NR'(OR''), -C(O)NR'(SR''), -C(S)NR'(SR''), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR''_2$, $-C(S)NR''_2$, $-CH[C(O)R'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R'']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR'']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR'']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR'']_2$, $-CH_2OR''$, and $-CH_2SR''$;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, vitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R'OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,

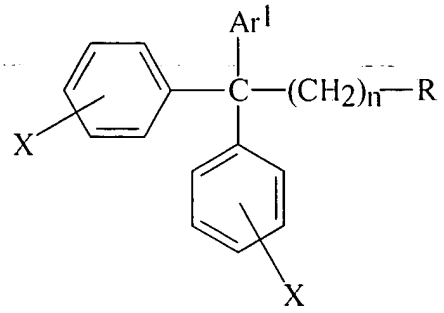
trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR'; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 3. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene;

and the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3 oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 4. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the chemical compound is a triaryl methane derivative represented by Formula II



(II)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6;

Ar^1 represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, and $-CH_2SR"$;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$,

$-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

which triaryl methane derivative may further be substituted one or more times with a substituent X selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, and $-CH_2SR"$; and

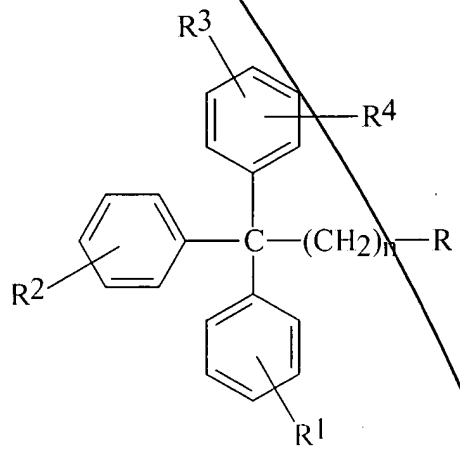
R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 5. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 4, wherein

the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4 diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 6. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula III



(III)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, or $-CH_2SR"$; and

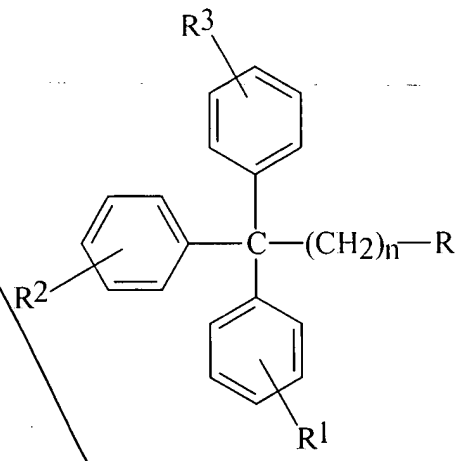
R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 7. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 6, wherein

the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 8. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula IV



(IV)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

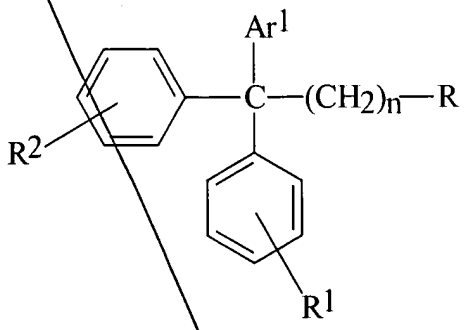
R^1, R^2 and R^3, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, -C(O)NR"$_2$, -C(S)NR"$_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, or $-CH_2SR"$; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 9. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 8, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 10. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula V



(V)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

Ar^1 represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR")_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, and $-CH_2SR"$;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group

of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

R^1 and R^2, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, or $-CH_2SR"$; and

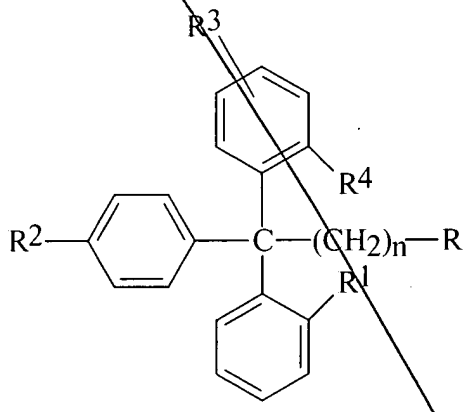
R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 11. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 10, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from

the group consisting phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 12. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VI



(VI)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

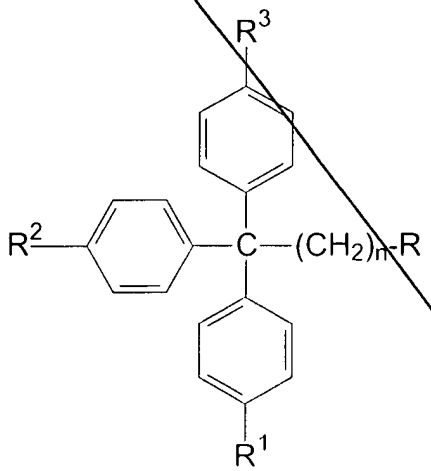
R^1, R^2, R^3 and R^4, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, or $-CH_2SR"$; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 13. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 12, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 14. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VII



(VII)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

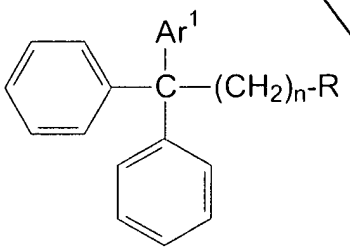
R^1, R^2 and R^3, independently of each another, represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, or $-CH_2SR"$; and

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 15. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 14, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6-membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 16. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the triaryl methane derivative is represented by Formula VIII



(VIII)

and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate thereof, wherein,

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6;

Ar^1 represents a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR", -SR", -R'OR", -R'SR", -C(O)R", -C(S)R", -C(O)OR", -C(S)OR", -C(O)SR", -C(S)SR", -C(O)NR'(OR"), -C(S)NR'(OR"), -C(O)NR'(SR"), -C(S)NR'(SR"), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR"_2$, $-C(S)NR"_2$, $-CH[C(O)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)R"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR"]_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR"]_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR"]_2$, $-CH_2OR"$, and $-CH_2SR"$;

R represents hydrogen, halogen, trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro or cyano, or a group of the formula -OR', -SR', -R"OR', -R"SR', -C(O)R', -C(S)R', -C(O)OR', -C(S)OR', -C(O)SR', -C(S)SR', -C(O)NR"(OR'), -C(S)NR"(OR'), -C(O)NR"(SR'), -C(S)NR"(SR'), $-CH(CN)_2$, $-C(O)NR'_2$, $-C(S)NR'_2$, $-CH[C(O)R']_2$, $-CH[C(S)R']_2$, $-CH[C(O)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)OR']_2$, $-CH[C(O)SR']_2$, $-CH[C(S)SR']_2$, $-CH_2OR'$, or $-CH_2SR'$; or a mono- or polycyclic aryl group, or a mono- or poly-heterocyclic group, which mono- or polycyclic groups may optionally be substituted one or more times with substituents selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen,

trihalogenmethyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, amino, nitro, cyano, -OR', and -SR';

R' and R", independently of each another, represents hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or alkoxy.

Claim 17. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 16, wherein the mono- or polycyclic aryl group is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, biphenyl, naphthyl, and cyclopenta-2,4-diene-1-ylidene; and

the mono- or poly-heterocyclic group is a 5- and 6 membered heterocyclic monocyclic group selected from the group consisting of furanyl, imidazolyl, isoimidazolyl, 2-isoimidazolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolyl, piperidyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, and butyrolactonyl.

Claim 18. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the compound is (4-chlorophenyl-diphenyl)-carbinol; Ethyl 2-phenyl-2-(1-piperidyl)-phenylacetate; or 1,1,1-triphenylacetone; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an oxide or a hydrate hereof.

D2 Claim 19. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the disease, disorder or condition relating to immune dysfunction is an auto-immune disease, AIDS, HIV, SCID and Epstein Barr virus associated diseases, parasitic diseases or immune-suppressed disease states.

D3 31. (Amended) The method according to claim 20, wherein the conventional immune-suppressing agent is Cyclosporin.

D4 34. (Amended) The method according to claim 18, wherein said compound is (4-chlorophenyl-diphenyl)-methanol.